

SPARE HOURS GIVEN TO CHICKEN RAISING

Young Man Works in City All Day and Devotes Balance of Time to His Poultry.

HAS LESS THAN HALF ACRE

Care and Hard Work Are the Chief Factors in His Success.

By Dr. N. W. SANBORN.

Not many miles from my home in central Massachusetts is a small poultry plant. It is on a village lot, there being less than an acre in the whole plot. Half of this is given over to the raising of hens and the growing of chicks. The rest is given over to dwelling and lawn.

The house accommodations for the poultry comprise a single shed roof building, perhaps 10x15 feet in size; a barn that otherwise would be unused, and a lean-to built against one side of the barn. Practically no money has been put into poultry housing.

The yards for the birds are small, bare of grass, with common wire fences. I have been hearing of this little poultry enterprise for five years; have passed it many times in my carriage, but never went into one of the yards or into any of the pens until recently.

The owner of this modest venture in poultry culture is a young man of perhaps 30 years of age, doing office work in a city eight miles away. He is compelled to leave home at the 7:30 morning electric, returning at 5:30 in the evening. On Saturday he goes home at 10 P. M. You may imagine that time is not any too plentiful to undertake big stunts with poultry, but he uses it to best advantage, and so obtains good results.

For three years I have heard many side remarks as to this young man and his poultry. If he had been generally well known, his work would have been in the hands of his neighbors, he would have been taking them to the city in large numbers. As a matter of fact, the usual expression of his neighbors, as heard in public places, was to the effect that "the fellow has splendid luck." The desire to see for myself and get the facts at first hand led me to make an appointment to go over his pens, get at his methods and take a look at his index card case of facts and figures. I found much of interest, and am glad to pass the facts along.

The first pen I went into had twenty-four Rhode Island Red pullets, hatched February 25, 1913. These laid the first egg July 21, and had produced 2,324 eggs to March 31, an average of 116 eggs each, with some months still ahead for better work. No fault to find with that pen's work.

The next pen had fifty pullets hatched March 31, laying the first egg to March 31, and had laid 2,369 eggs to March 31. Not so good laying as the first pen, but still a paying flock. It will be noted that these pullets came to laying maturity at five months of age.

The third pen surprised me by its egg record. It was made up of twenty-five yearling hens and they had laid to August 1 and March 31, just 1,533 eggs. Think of it! Yearling hens, shedding feathers, growing a new coat, resting a while, and yet laying over sixty-two eggs each during the winter. These hens were set at 25 cents each. Money in pullets? Yes. Money in old hens? Yes. In hens like these, other pens were inspected until I had seen a total of 200 mature fowls all making a fine plant covering half a half acre.

With the long hours necessarily spent away from home the labor problem had to be thought out carefully. From the start, in 1907, no one has paid any attention to the hens and the chicks during the hours that the owner was absent in the city. The birds simply had to care for themselves. Dry mash feeding was early adopted, and two years ago the feeding of all scratch grains from feeders was tried out successfully. The hens now on the place, the broilers and grandmothers, have been raised and cared for without any hand feeding. Through the baby age, the growing stage, the adult period, from hatch to the killing knife, the birds may get feed when they care to eat it.

Little chores are done in the short Saturday afternoons of the year. The only morning work is to fill the water dishes and the early evening sees the only gathering of the eggs.

Under this restricted yarding, with the earth bare of growing grass or any other cover, the birds have been able to stand in constant use for seven years, what about getting chicks that would live? That is a fair and most practical question, and I investigated thoroughly. In the following table I give the selling price per dozen eggs first and the average cost price second, in cents:

Year.	Selling.	Cost.
1907.	23 1/2	12 1/2
1908.	23 1/2	12 1/2
1909.	23 1/2	12 1/2
1910.	23 1/2	12 1/2
1911.	23 1/2	12 1/2
1912.	23 1/2	12 1/2
1913.	23 1/2	12 1/2

Incubating is all done with machines. As in the care of the hens and chicks, so with the machines—they are let severely alone through the hours of the day. Sixty per cent. hatched on the machine. The first pullets began to lay at four months and twenty-two days of age, a great record for Rhode Island Reds and a strong testimony to the efficiency of the "care for yourselves" system.

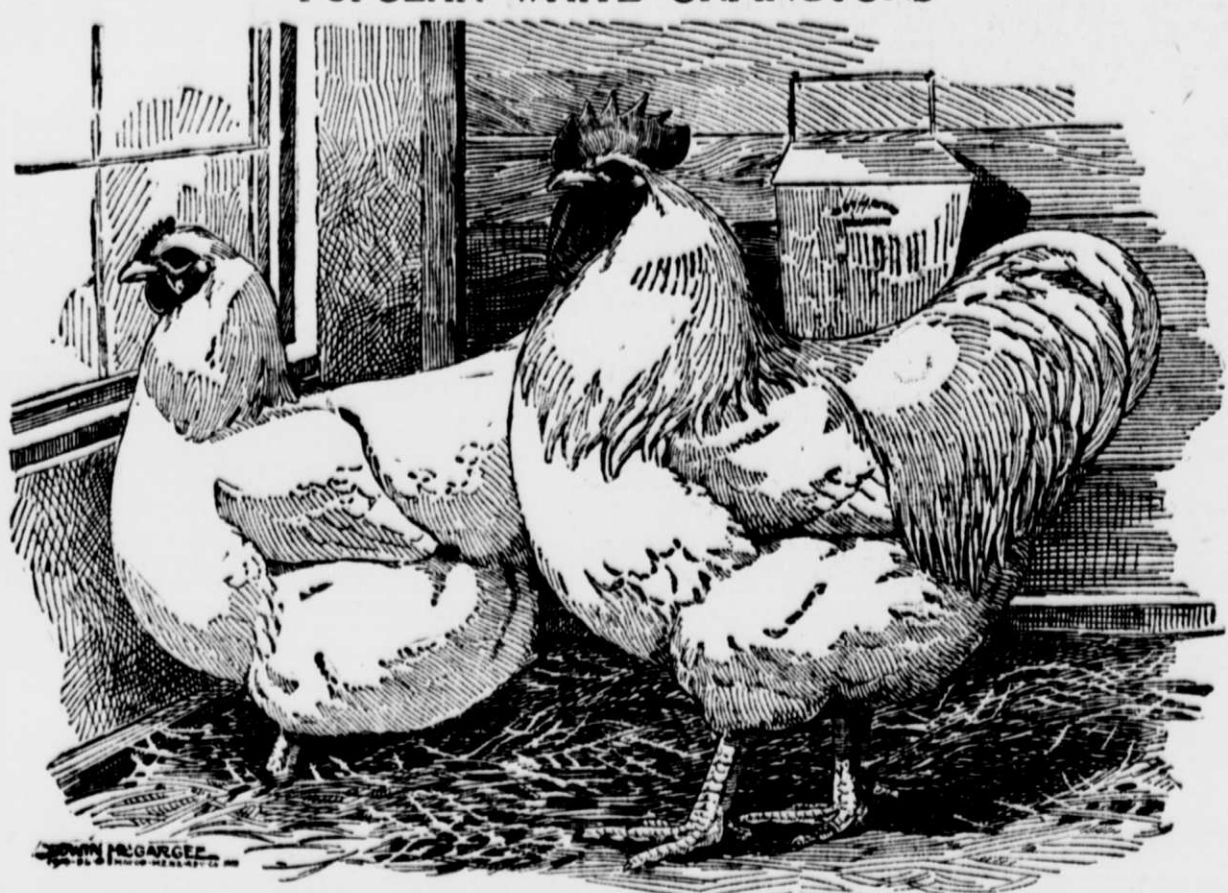
This little poultry plant averaged 160 head of laying stock through the twelve months of 1913. The average egg record for the 160 birds was 148 eggs, or 121-3 dozen eggs per layer. The cost of producing a dozen eggs was 14-10 cents. The average selling price of the year was 23 1/2 cents. Net gain per dozen was \$2.14.

During the past four years the net profit per hen, after paying all expenses excepting the item for time and brains of the owner, was as follows:

1909.	\$2.00
1910.	1.87
1911.	1.90
1912.	2.14
1913.	2.14

Our friend's cash account showed a net balance for 1913 of \$324.47. To this should be added some \$24.57 paid out for four old automatic grain feeders and \$17 for two broilers. If we consider that this useful equipment depreciated 20 per cent. during the season, the liberal allowance we have left an additional credit of \$33.55 due the hens. This makes the season's profits amount to \$357.52. This is surely good returns from a form of spare time recreation which conserves

POPULAR WHITE ORPINGTONS



Originated in England some thirty years ago, and introduced into America a few years later, the Orpington has attained tremendous popularity in this country. It is a general purpose fowl, producing brown eggs in good numbers and fine flesh for table use.

health and so increases business efficiency. The start was made in 1907 in the buying of 100 day old chicks. Chicken work was taken up with the idea of some interest outside the city office that would compel labor in the open air. "Have the hens been of any help financially?" They certainly have. They have tided me over more than one tight place in the seven years. "Would you still keep poultry if your business income even reached \$10,000 a year?" "I should surely do so because of my love for the chicken game." "How do you account for your success?" "My friends say it is my luck, but I know it is taking pains."

As the result of careful trying out of various strains, the following have been adopted (the pairs are by weight, not by measure):

Wheat Mash.	Parts
Wheat bran.	1
Cracked corn.	1
Gluten.	1
Clay.	1
Linseed meal.	1
Beef scrap.	1

SCRATCH FEED.	Parts
Cracked corn.	1
Wheat.	1
Oats.	1
Kafrin corn.	1

The dry mash is kept in hoppers and the scratch grain in feeders, with an open at all times. The birds are at liberty to eat when they feel like it. The giving of green food throughout the entire year is not closely followed. During the season of growth grass, short cut lawn clippings are freely fed to hens and chicks. Sprouted oats are made some use of, but not to the extent as on many plants of green food. This forms a great portion of their diet, and if run on till six or seven weeks old they can be allowed the whole field, and will seldom need much other food except when being prepared for show purposes, and then they can be freely fed with any of the usual, sweet meals and wheat put into vessel of water.

Turkeys will become plentiful before May is out, and given fair weather need no unusual care. They do far better when kept away from other fowls, and where convenient, reared on a piece of fresh ground. The coop should be shifted frequently. If the sun becomes too hot before the month is out shade the coop in some way, under a tree or a shrub or even cut a large branch and put it over the coop, which will furnish a sort of privacy as well as shield, both of which are to the liking of the birds.

Birds Shown in Store Windows. Tucson, Ariz., May 16.—The poultry show held by the recently organized poultrymen's association of this city was a novel one. The birds were exhibited with clothing, groceries, shoes, confectionery, pastries, sporting goods and other articles in the show windows on the main streets of the city.

It gave the city residents an opportunity to see birds strange to them than the turkeys and birds of the drum. Circuses have made them familiar with the guinea and the lyre bird, the zebu and the Indian wattle, but few of them had seen the goose and the duckling, the dooty and the Pouter. The following table gives the selling price per dozen eggs first and the average cost price second, in cents:

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THANKS SUN'S POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

NIPPERA PARK, N. Y., May 8, 1914. Mr. Fred Harries, Poultry Department, New York Sun.

DEAR SIR: For some time I have been intending to write to you to express my appreciation of your valuable poultry information bureau, for it is through that, I am glad to say, that I am on the road to success. I hope many more will take advantage of THE SUN'S free poultry information bureau. I am sure that "the fellow has splendid luck." My friends say it is my luck, but I know it is taking pains."

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BANTAMS NEED GREAT CARE.

Warmth is One Necessity for Health of Little Fowls.

This month is important to the bantam breeder. The early part of May sees many champion bantams make their appearance, and though some owners go in for earlier breeding, many of the big winners are hatched now. In general management they require the same treatment as the larger varieties, only in a much less liberal form. The parent stock can have a house, or if the same time as ordinary birds, but in much less quantities, and if possible the bantam should have a grass run. Experience and observation will do more in this direction than any amount of theory, and to be successful one must study the habits of each individual specimen or variety.

When the chicks are hatched, the youngsters are generally more lively than those from the larger varieties and prove interesting to follow. One great point in rearing them is to give them as good a start as possible. Warmth is a great thing for them, and for the first two weeks they cannot have too much of this. For the first week, at least, they are as well kept in a pen in an exhibition house, or if this is not available their coop should be placed under a shed, where they can be sheltered from cold winds and where rain cannot reach them. Generally speaking, they are not easy to rear, but a good start means a lot, and so extra care and attention should be exercised for the first two weeks of their existence. Feed little and often, and give them plenty of fresh egg food, with now and then bread and milk and other cereals.

STATE BOARD REPORTS ON HOOK WORM IN TEXAS

Twenty-eight Per Cent. of Persons Examined Were Found to Be Sufferers.

Houston, Tex., May 16.—The hookworm commission of the Texas State Board of Health has finished the investigation surveys of thirty counties of the State. There are yet about forty counties in which this disease is known to be quite prevalent and in which free county dispensaries must be held and health campaigns should be conducted.

Up to the present time practically all the field investigating has been confined to southeast Texas. In that section of the State 27,542 square miles have been covered, and among a total general rural population of 460,000 people, 55,000 persons, or one-twelfth of the population, have been examined for hookworm. Of the total number examined 28 per cent. were found to be sufferers and were treated. Hookworm is found more often among children. In the thirty completed counties there are approximately 146,000 school children, and of these 26,000 have been examined at the hookworm dispensaries. Of the 26,000 school children examined 39 per cent. were found to have hookworm.

The above data represent the part of the work that can be measured, but the real good that has been accomplished is invisible; that is, the teaching and instruction of the laity along sanitary lines. In thirty counties and over a surface area of 27,542 square miles more than three-quarters of a million people have been reached directly and have been given some accurate information as to how to prevent disease. This is the final aim and sole purpose of the hookworm commission.

The State Board of Health has been able to accomplish so much because of the cooperation of the public health officers. The school teachers in particular have cooperated cheerfully and admirably in urging their pupils to be examined, by bringing them to the public lectures and to the hookworm dispensaries. The county officials have helped wonderfully by making small appropriations from the county funds to defray the local expenses of the hookworm commission. To date thirty-eight county commissioners' courts have appropriated the sum of \$300 to defray the local expense for free treatment, free examination and free instruction.

700 POUNDS OF GRAIN BY MAIL.

Montana Stage Driver Has Big Parcel Post Job on Hand.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., May 16.—One of the biggest problems ever confronted by the stage driver who runs from Gardiner to Cooke City was that which he met when a shipment of 700 pounds of oats and wheat was received there from this city.

The grain was shipped by Miles Bros., grain dealers, to fill an order received from the mining camp. The postage was \$1.08 per hundred, or a total of \$7.56, and as the roads are absolutely impassable with a load from Gardiner to Cooke, the mail carrier will have to use pack horses to make the trip. The distance is sixty-five miles and it is estimated that the mail carrier will have to pay out at least \$25 to take the load.

The local post office authorities figure that if similar shipments of grain are repeatedly sent to Cooke, and this is by far the cheapest way to send them, the railroad to Cooke may come as an indirect result, as all that has hindered its building for years has been the fact that no permit could be secured from the Government to go through Yellowstone Park.

ORPINGTON IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT WORLD

Breed Originated in Kent 28 Years Ago Has Won Success.

By EDWIN MEGARGEE.

The late William Cook of Orpington, Kent, England, originated the Orpington fowl in 1886. In producing such a grand breed he provided a monument to his memory which will long endure. He aimed to produce fowls which would prove to be good winter layers of brown eggs, excellent table poultry, having handsome appearance, easy to breed, the chicks of which would grow rapidly and feather quickly.

That he succeeded can be testified by thousands of breeders of Orpingtons in all parts of the world. Few breeds have ever won such widespread popularity.

The black variety was first produced, followed at intervals by the other members of the family. White Orpingtons, the subject of this brief sketch, may have originated as sports from the blacks. Some poultrymen seem to think that a combination of the blood of the White Leghorns, White Dorkings and Black Hamburgs was used. But regardless of its exact parentage the variety is a mighty good one and is greatly prized by fanciers and utility poultrymen alike.

The typical Orpington is a rather short legged, large bodied fowl. The body is broad and deep, the breast round and full, carried well forward, having a long, even breast. The wings are of medium size, carried snugly against the body. The head is neat, supported on a gracefully curved, strong neck. The ears are short, small and mottled. Thus the general appearance is that of a chunky, compact, "cobby" fowl.

That the Orpington is a grand general purpose fowl is universally acknowledged. The most serious objection to it in America lies in the fact that it has white shanks and skin, while our markets demand yellow. But regardless of this local prejudice, the Orpington is a highly desirable bird to those of our Plymouth Rocks. Cocks should scale 10 pounds; cockerels, 8 1/2; hens, 8; pullets, 7.

In the White Orpington the plumage should be pure white in all sections. In fact, any foreign color disqualifies the specimen in the show room. Eyes, face, comb and wattles are bright red. Bill, shanks and toes white or pinkish white.

While the White Orpington is not as popular in Europe as some of the other varieties of the breed, it has been more generally bred in America than the others, due to our preference for white fowls. It enjoyed a great boom for a time and superior specimens sold for long prices. In fact, one pen of five birds is said to have brought the sum of \$7,500.

In the hands of American poultrymen the breed has made good. True to the aim of its originator, it has proved hardy and productive. The hens average well as producers of large, shelled eggs of fair size and are wonderfully efficient sitters and mothers. Adults and youngsters dress off splendidly, making table carcasses which are attractive in color and conformation and carry a very large amount of fine flesh.

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Show at Hartford in December. Hartford, Conn., is the address of the new organization that is the outgrowth of the East Hartford Poultry Association. W. G. McLean, secretary, is chairman of the show committee. It is expected that a large show will be held in one of the largest halls in Hartford next winter. The dates selected are December 8 to 11.

CLAIMED AS WIFE BY TWO.

One Surprised When He Called for Her at Her Mother's.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—"I had a wife, and now she claims she isn't my wife, but belongs to another. What shall I do?"

This declaration and appeal for advice was made by James Gerby, 23 years old, to Samuel Sawyer, sergeant at No. 3 police station in Kansas City. Kan. Gerby declared that he and Dorothy Reed, 21 years old, were married April 13, 1914, at the Wyandotte county probate judge's office, and had a certificate to show it.

"We were married and started on a honeymoon," Gerby related, "I went to work every morning. When I would start to work she would often say she was lonely when I was away, and that she was going to her mother's to stay until the time when I came home. Every day, except Sunday, she has gone to her mother's in Rosedale, but she always returned in time to my supper and to my room, and I waited all night, and she didn't come, so I went over to her mother's this morning. Her mother said:

"Just then, she told your wife, she is married to another man."

"Why then the other man came up and he said, 'You quit bothering my wife and get down off this hill before I run you out of here.' Then another fellow with him and I came away."

Sawyer told Gerby to go to the Wyandotte county probate court and see the judge. Gerby would say about the case, Gerby followed this advice. He strode into acting Probate Judge Huff's office and laid down his marriage certificate.

"You filled that out last month and now I want you to cancel it," he said.

Gerby related the same story he had told Sawyer. When he finished Huff told him to see an attorney and have the marriage annulled.

Soon after Gerby left the police station a man giving the name of Lawrence Rhodes entered.

"I want you to pick up a fellow named Gerby," Rhodes said to Sawyer. "He is claiming my wife and has been bothering around. I want you to pick him up before something happens to him. I married her and she belongs to me."

Sawyer referred Rhodes to the probate judge's office also, but Rhodes did not put in an appearance there.

According to Gerby, Dorothy Reed was not the name of the woman he married April 13. He gave Huff what he said he had found to be her maiden name. He said she married with quite young and divorced the man; then married another, and had married Gerby under a wrong name.

"The other fellow can have her if she is his wife, but I want these papers fixed," Gerby said. "I don't want no sheriff arresting me for having somebody else's wife."

GIVES UP MAKING ELECTRICITY.

Wakefield, Mass., Finds It Can Buy Current Cheaper.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 16.—Wakefield has found out of business, so far as the manufacture of electricity is concerned. The municipal light board has signed a contract with the Edison Light Company to supply the town with electricity and the operation of the local plant will be stopped. The price is 2.66 cents a kilowatt on the basis of 450,000 kilowatts a year, making the yearly cost \$11,254.45. Proportional reduction will be made as consumption increases. This price will save the town several thousand dollars a year, as the average cost by local manufacture has been 5.25 cents a kilowatt.

The Edison company will install a six mile supply line from Wakefield. Wakefield had considered buying its electricity from Reading, but found the Edison plan more advantageous. The town will continue its gas works.

POULTRY DIRECTORY

ORPINGTONS. ORPINGTONS.

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The Heated Fireless Brooder
CAPACITY 50 CHICKS.

Guarantees more uniform heat without lamps. Chicks are always comfortable and healthy. Heavy galvanized iron, lined with felt. A strong, substantial hover that has no equal and is least trouble of all. On receipt of \$2.50 we send the complete brooding house, on the roof in the crate. No post charges paid by us.

Order or write for descriptive circular.
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HING FOR POULTRYMEN
Fowls of all breeds, Eggs for Hatching, Baby Chicks, Incubators, Cooops, Brooders, Hovers, Colony Pens, etc. Write for Free Catalogue.
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V. L. FISHER, Manager. (Box 1)

The Hen that Lays the Hen that Pays

Dr. HESS POLTRY PAN-ACEA
Will Help Your Chicks Grow and Mature Rapidly
More than half the yearly hatch die through weakness, disease, indigestion, etc. Start in right now and feed the baby chicks Dr. Hess Poltry Pan-acea. This dependable food will give your chicks over the danger period, put them squarely on their feet, and make them grow rapidly. Dr. Hess Poltry Pan-acea makes poultry healthy and makes hens lay. Costs but a trifling cent a week enough for 30 fowls. Feed Pan-acea now—it will surely save your chicks. 14 lbs. per 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. per 1 lb. 25c. Buy now. Your money back if it fails.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer
Remember, lice also kill chicks and seriously retard their growth. The preparation is a sure, quick and harmless louse killer. Sprinkle in the nest when setting hens—just as it enters the brooding house, on the roof in the crate. No post charges paid by us.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Conkey's Starting Food for Baby Chicks

Is a ready prepared food that supplies the right elements for proper nourishment and vigor. Its use Makes Chicks Sturdy Prepares and strengthens them for regular ration. Saves trouble and worry. Lessens Leg Weakness Guaranteed to satisfy or money back. 25 lbs. \$1.65, 50 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$5.75. Small sizes 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.

Conkey's Lice Powder
Dusted on sitting hens rid them of lice and keeps chicks free from these disease breeding pests. 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1 pkg. Your dealer can't supply write The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, O.

SAVE ALL CHICKS by feeding for the first three weeks PRATTS Baby Chick Food

It carries them safely through the danger period, prevents disease, ensures growth and early maturity.

Sold on Every Back Guarantee by Dealers Everywhere

THE STOCKTON HATCHERY
has for sale, WHITE ORPINGTONS, S. C. Kellestrass Strain with big egg records. Free range stock. These chicks will produce show birds.

CHIX \$15.00 PER 100.
Rose Comb RHODE ISLAND REDS with egg records of 175 and over. These are exceptionally good layers and strong, healthy chicks.

FULL DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order or write at once for pamphlet.

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Stockton, N. J.

Does it Ever Occur to You that the success of poultry raising depends entirely upon the kind of scraps you use?

Maurer's Quality Meat Scraps

are pure and sweet and carry the recommendation of the foremost breeders. A postal bring you a valuable booklet. Sold direct from 10c to any quantity.

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Box B, 112, Elizabeth, N. J.

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I. J. STRINGHAM,
105 Park Lane, New York.
Apt. 105, Glen Cove, L. I.

BULGAR MILK FOR THE WEAK.

ASTONISHING RESULTS Reported From an Oregon Experiment.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 16.—Astonishing results have been noted by City Bacteriologist Pernot in a series of experiments on city employees with Bulgarian milk, which contains large numbers of organisms known in the medical world as bulgaricus bacilli, recently discovered by a Russian scientist.

The experiments have caused thin employees to become fat, pale persons to gain a healthy complexion and has resulted in at least one employee of a group of long standing. Dr. Pernot imported the milk from Europe and after a series of experiments with guinea pigs and with fresh milk, he says he tried his "tonic" on employees with remarkable results. One woman in the milk inspection division is reported to have gained twenty pounds in two weeks, and a young woman in the auditor's office has gained fifteen pounds in a short time.

As a result of the experiments there is a general clamor on the part of the commissioners and other city officials for the milk.

Dr. Pernot says the secret of the milk is in the bulgaricus bacilli, minute organisms which destroy all other organisms. The cause of paleness and thinness and putrefactive organisms in the intestines, it is said, the bulgaricus bacilli, by destroying these, relieve the trouble.